

**TODAY'S PRICES**  
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 90¢; pesos, 78¢;  
Mexican gold, 58¢; silver, 17¢; silver, 17¢;  
silver, H. & H. quotation, \$1.01; copper, 26¢; grains,  
higher; livestock, steady; stocks, irregular.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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EL PASO, TEXAS, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1919.

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12 PAGES TODAY.

**CONFEREES SUBMIT GREENBELL  
PLAN \$4,300,000,000 TAX BILL;  
1920**

**American People Presented With Prospective Federal  
Tax Budget For Two Years; Measure As Approved  
Almost Sure To Become Law; Provides Most Rates  
As Revised in Bill Passed by Senate; Few Changes.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—With the submission to congress today of the conference agreement on the long delayed war revenue bill, the American people were presented with their prospective federal tax budget for 1919 and ensuing year—something over \$4,300,000,000 this year and \$4,900,000,000 the year after, subject to the revision of future rates by the next congress.

The conference report, presented to the house by majority leader Kitchin, is regarded as secured of adoption by both house and senate and of approval by the president.

Except for slightly increased war excess profits rates for 1919 and corporation income tax rates for 1920, virtually all the rates, as revised in the bill passed by the senate, are approved. Rates of the senate on inheritance, gift, and estate taxes, on tobacco, liquor, and other luxuries, and on the income tax, are all substantially the same as those adopted by the house, while the house rates on estates and insurance were somewhat lower.

**Principal Increases.**  
The principal rates increased agreed to in conference were to raise the corporation income tax for 1920 from eight percent to 10 percent and an increase from 60 to 65 percent in the second "bracket" or sliding rate on corporations' excess profits for this year. The 65 percent war profits tax for this year was adopted upon insistence by house conferees, extended to 1920, but made applicable next year only upon profits from government war contracts.

The excess profits "bracket" rates of 25 and 40 percent of 1918 also were adopted.

Virtually all the so-called relief provisions, designed to prevent hardship in imposition of the corporation taxes, were adopted.

In the important income tax section, the bill retains all special rates, and adds and subtracts, including that of 12 percent on corporations' income of less than \$10,000, and of 15 percent on income of more than \$10,000, also were approved.

Of the important general legislation and "rider" provisions adopted the following provisions:

**Important General Provisions.**  
Levying a prohibitory tax on products of child labor.  
Restoring premium postage rates on letters and postcards July 1 next.  
Providing a pay bonus of \$50 for all persons in the military establishment, officers and enlisted men alike.  
Extending the "bone dry" prohibition law to the District of Columbia.

**Must File All Income  
and Profits Returns  
By the 15th of March**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.—No extension of the time for filing income and profits returns beyond March 15 will be made by the treasury, secretary Glavin said today.

Prohibition law to the District of Columbia.  
Increasing from \$25 to \$1000 the tax on those dealing in intoxicants, including "stills" in prohibition territory.

For taxation of salaries of federal officials, including the president and judicial officers, but not of state officials.  
For submission of all government contracts, by contractors, on demand of the internal revenue commissioner, to the effect of 20 percent on oil prospectors.

Establishing an advisory tax board of six members, to be appointed by the president, to advise on the use of narcotics in strengthening the Harrison drug law.

**Provisions Stricken Out.**  
Among important provisions stricken from the bill were:  
Proposed repeal of the publishers' second class postage zone rates and proposed substitution of decreased charges.  
The so-called Thomas amendment, which proposed 100 percent taxes on political contributions in excess of \$500.

House amendment for a federal license tax on use of motor vehicles.  
The so-called business license of \$10 on business and professional men, and \$2500 or more.  
Senate taxes on inheritance, for which the conferees substituted house rates of estate of the corporation taxes, were adopted.

The 12 percent normal rate on corporate income for 1919 and the eight percent rate for 1920 are retained, with individual exceptions for general income tax on married persons, and an additional exemption of \$200 for each dependent minor.

The adopted provisions provide that individuals shall pay only six percent this year, and four percent thereafter on the \$1000 subject to tax above exemptions. The senate individual rates, ranging from one percent on income between \$1000 and \$5000, to 25 percent on income over \$5000, also were approved.

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## BOLSHEVISTS ACCEPT ALLIED INVITATION TO CONFERENCE; READY TO CEASE RUSS WAR

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 6.—M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik foreign minister of Russia, announces in a wireless dispatch picked up here that the soviet government is willing to participate in the Princes Islands conference. The message bears the date of Tuesday and was sent from Moscow.

The dispatch begins by referring to "complaints from the extreme press concerning international revolutionary propaganda," and declares that the soviet government is ready, "if there be occasion, to enter into a general agreement with the extreme powers on their undertaking not to interfere with Russian internal affairs."

It then announces that the government is disposed to confer on the basis indicated in the note from the peace conference at Princes Islands, or elsewhere, "with all the extreme powers, and of them separately, or even with some of the Russian political groups, at the request of the international committee."

**World Acknowledges Debit.**  
The Russian soviet government, in a wireless message announcing that it is willing to begin conference at once with the extreme powers, has declared that it would be unable to say what the Russian committee in Paris would do, but that it would be willing to acknowledge financial obligations regarding the credit of Russia of entire nationalities.

**Paris, France, Feb. 6.—(By Associated Press.)**—When Prof. Boris Reuter, a member of the council formed by anti-Bolshevik forces here, was advised of M. Tchitcherine's acceptance of the invitation to the Princes Islands conference, he declared he would be unable to say what the Russian committee in Paris would do, but that it would be willing to acknowledge financial obligations regarding the credit of Russia of entire nationalities.

**Russian Leaders Here When They Were Shown Dispatches, Stating That Bolsheviks Were Ready to Go to the Princes Islands Conference.**  
They expressed the opinion that the Bolshevik leaders would represent to their followers that the allies' invitation was recognition of them and would spread the report that the allies, fearing them, had asked for peace, thus hoping to strengthen their position.

Members of the Russian committee maintain that the united governments of Russia, which they represent to their followers as the Bolsheviks, but will continue to struggle until the "whole of Russia is secured."

The supreme council, on receiving the acceptance of the Russian Bolshevik government of the invitation to attend the conference at the Princes Islands, immediately made arrangements to send a joint committee of two representatives from each of the five great powers to meet the representatives of the soviet government.

The wireless message of M. Tchitcherine, the foreign minister of the Russian soviet government, announcing that the soviet government was willing to take part in the Princes Islands conference, was received here in multiple copies, and it was noted that the different wireless stations before the city hall and the city plans, he asserted.

**65,000 Decide to Strike.**  
Strike of approximately 65,000 union workers in nearly every trade and industry was scheduled for 10 o'clock today, the decision of the Central Labor council late last night ratifying the time selected previously by a conference of a majority of the 130 unions affected.

The general strike, said to be the largest ever held in the United States, was called in sympathy with between 25,000 and 30,000 metal trades workers who left Seattle and contract shops January 21 to enforce demands for 80, 87 and 86 a day for boiler makers, carpenters and laborers, respectively.

At Tacoma, where the labor council voted for a general strike at the same hour, this morning, it was reported that the city was in a state of confusion as to whether the strike would involve a majority of the union, it was believed, would be affected.

Seattle's industrial and commercial life virtually will be paralyzed by the strike, it was reported. The city's general affairs will be as usual, according to Mayor Hanson.

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## HUN ASSEMBLY SUPREME COUNCIL TO CONFER AT WEIMAR FOR MORE DELAY FROM BERLIN PLANS ACTION BECAUSE GERMANS UNWILLING TO CARRY OUT TERMS

In Historic Town Government Like That of U. S. May Have Birth.

**MAY ADOPT NEW CONSTITUTION**

**Sleepy Old Weimar Noted As Home Of Goethe, Schiller and Liszt.**

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Feb. 6.—Frederick Ebert, the German chancellor, will open the first session of the recently elected German national assembly at Weimar at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Dispatches from Berlin state that the chair then will be taken by the oldest member of the assembly, probably Herr Frankenhof.

The advice report that many members for Alsace-Lorraine have presented themselves for the first sitting of the assembly.

Weimar, capital of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, 50 miles southwest of Leipzig and 141 miles northwest of Berlin, known as "the poets' city" and "the German Athens," was chosen for the gathering of the first German national assembly, it is said, because it is a non-Prussian town, it is situated in a fertile valley on the river Ilm, a small tributary of the Saale and has a population of less than 20,000.

Here, amid the old buildings that remind one of a medieval town, the 10 representatives of the German people, elected on January 20, assemble to accept, reject or amend the draft of a constitution, which has been prepared by the Ebert government and to form, perhaps, a union of the modern American republic.

Sleepy old Weimar, famous as the home of Goethe, Schiller and Liszt, is said to have existed more than 11 centuries. Under Charles Augustus, grand duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, it became a center of liberalism, as well as art. Its most important building is the palace, described as "a masterpiece of the 17th century."

The announcement from the commission on the society of nations that the peace conference has virtually covered one-third of its task, it was officially announced this afternoon.

Agreement, the statement adds, has been reached on the principles underlying the whole draft for a society of nations.

At its session the commission discussed articles dealing with the motives behind the formation of a society, the objects which will safeguard the constitution of the chief organs and the qualifications for membership.

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**HOME EDITION**  
WEATHER FORECAST.  
El Paso and West Texas, cloudy, snow in Panhandle; New Mexico, generally fair and colder; Arizona, fair, warmer north.

**The Joint Y. M. C. A. - W. C. A. Campaign Is Deserving Of Support**